

Know Your Business.
You do not "know your business" unless you know how to make it bigger and better through advertising.

THE MARION DAILY MIRROR.

EVERY DAY.
Some things often of real importance may be learned only through reading the Want Ads.

VOLUME XVIII—NUMBER 287.

MARION, OHIO, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1910.

PRICE TWO CENTS

A FATAL FLAREBACK

Killing Ten Men and Wounding Several

TODAY AT FORTRESS MONROE

Men Engaged in Practice With a Twelve Inch

Gun Were Killed at Their Posts Similar to Others.

During Battle in Which Five Batteries Were Let Loose at Once.

By United Press Wire.
Among the more serious accidents caused by explosions and faulty breech blocks, have been the following:
Battleship Kearsarge—West Indian waters, February 2, 1902; gun burst, killing five.
Battleship Iowa—April 9, 1903; explosion of gun, killing three, wounding five.
Battleship Massachusetts—Off Culebra Islands, January 10, 1906; gun explosion, killing nine.
Battleship Missouri—Off Pensacola, Florida, April 13, 1904; powder explosion, thirty-three killed, five injured.
Battleship Massachusetts—At Philadelphia, December 14, 1904; explosion in fire room, three killed and four scalded.
Gunboat Bennington—San Diego, California, July 21, 1905; boiler explosion, killing thirty-four, injuring sixty-six.
Battleship Kearsarge—In Caribbean sea, April 13, 1906; powder explosion, killing six.
Battleship Georgia—In Massachusetts bay, July 13, 1907; powder explosion, killing six, injuring fifteen.
Cruiser Tennessee—In California waters, June 5, 1908; bursting of boiler tube, killing five.
Torpedo boat destroyer Hopkins—In California waters, exploding boiler killed one wounded five.
Cruiser Charleston—In Philadelphia waters, March 28, 1910; breech block exploded, killing eight, wounding several.



A new picture of Major-General Leonard Wood, who recently arrived from South America to take up the duties as Chief of Staff of the Army. Some of the changes which the General has advocated in his letters are the shortening of the term of enlistment in the regular army; the organization of time expired into a powerful reserve; the assignment of regular army officers as instructors to the National Guard. It is believed that the successful working of these policies will, within five years, arm a formidable force in training and numbers that no soldiers in the world may boast of being their superior.

The Dead.
Sergeant Harry B. Hess.
Corporal Charles O. Adkins.
Albert Bradford, private.
Roy Dubby, private.
John W. Chadwick, private.
Clove W. King, private.
Albert W. Smith, private.
Andy J. Sullivan.
James H. Turner.
H. Adey.

The Fatally Injured.
Arlett Adey, private.
Judd E. Hogan, private.

The Slightly Injured.
Lieutenant George L. Van Dusen.
Orville T. Rainey, private.
Ellsworth W. Hoffman, private.
Charles E. Parks, private.
William C. Sulzberger, private.

Norfolk, Va., July 21.—Ten men of the coast artillery corps were killed today; two were probably fatally injured; Lieutenant Van Dusen sustained a broken leg, and three other men were hurt, by the premature explosion of a twelve-inch gun charge during battle practice at Fortress Monroe. Van Dusen is the only commissioned officer known to have been hurt.

The men engaged in the practice were just completing their course in the artillery school. Major General W. H. Carter, assistant chief of staff, was present and made a report to the war department.

A score or more of high ranking officers of the army, including Colonel Bailey, assistant chief of the coast artillery corps, and others on staff duty, were at the fort at the time of the explosion, but none of them was near the battery at which the fatal accident occurred.

The explosion was similar to many others which have occurred both in the coast artillery and in the navy. It is possible that the firing pin had not been drawn back when the breech block was shoved into the gun, resulting in the premature explosion of the charge before the block had been properly screwed in place and made secure.

Lieutenant George L. Van Dusen is from Passaic, New Jersey. He served as a second lieutenant in the infantry, and was appointed to the coast artillery only last May. He was assigned to the school at Fortress Monroe for a course of instruction.

Battery De Russy, where the explosion occurred, contains three 12-inch guns and is situated almost in the center of the fort. There are twenty-two men in each gun crew and 150 in the company.

The practice today was the first ever attempted in which five batteries were let loose at once under similar conditions. The target was a rectangular structure made of canvas, sixty feet by thirty feet, the size being approximately that of the vital part of a battleship at that distance. This is the first accident of very serious proportions which has occurred in the coast artillery corps. There have been similar explosions with smaller guns but never before was there more than one or two fatalities.

Several of the men who were at the rear of the gun when it exploded were so badly mangled that it was impossible for a time to identify them. The breech block flew to the rear, but the terrific impact of the explosion was felt in every direction and men were hurled through the air like wisps of straw in a gale.

The fact that the victims were torn to pieces made it impossible for the officers at first to determine how many were dead.

The confusion which followed the accident made a careful investigation impossible. The officers ordered that first attention be paid to the injured men, who were given aid where they fell and as quickly as possible removed to the hospital.

The first report received by General Carter was that eight were dead. It is believed that this was correct at the time, and that two others died of their injuries before they could be removed.

The identification of the dead was accomplished more by the process of elimination than by recognition of the bodies. As soon as order could be restored, the officers took the list of those on duty, and by accounting for those who could be found to answer their names, the complete list of the dead finally was made up.

Colonel Townsley, who was in command of the fortress, stated in an official report this afternoon that the accident was "probably due to the premature ignition of a powder charge."

Supposed to be the Burden of the Letters Passing Between King Victor Emmanuel and the Colonel.

By United Press Wire.
Rome, July 21.—Italian court circles are today expressing intense interest in a correspondence King Victor Emmanuel is said to have been carrying on with ex-President Roosevelt since the latter's visit to the king, while Roosevelt was returning from Africa.
Persons in a position to know the details of the correspondence decline to discuss the topics of the letters, being uncertain how the king would regard an exposition of his private correspondence. It is certain, however, that the king has received two letters from Roosevelt, which he hurriedly answered in his own handwriting.
The general impression is that questions of Italian emigration to the United States and an international disarmament plan are the themes of the letters.

JOE CANNON A LIVING

Breathing Denial of This People to Representative Government.

A PANDERER TO THE LOBBY

A Companion of Sibley the Corruptionist

And of Lorimer the Man Who Bribe His Way

To the National Senate—Murdock's Terrific Excoriation of Joe Cannon at His Best.

By United Press Wire.
"The greatest thing the insurgents have done," said Murdock, "has been to put Cannon off the committee on rules. It is no longer necessary for members of the committee to get down on their marrow bones before the chairman for fear of an adverse report to the speaker. The insurgents not only wish to take the power away from Speaker Cannon, but from all future speakers. The bulwark of the speaker's power is his authority to appoint the committee. They want to take that away from him. It will then be impossible for him either to reward or to punish members."

"Pretending to stand before the country as a simple man, favoring low expenditures, he has in reality promoted loot and plunder without stint. If it would reward his henchmen, or serve a factional end. Pretending to a Democratic sympathy and making a display of homely language and meanness manner, he has been the bulwark of every plot and cabal of the aristocracy to swindle and cheat and oppress the people. Don't be deceived by that pose of the great commoner. He has been a living, breathing denial of the right of this people to representative government ever since his ascension to power."

"Look at your speaker, my friends. Stand with me and with your own gaping congressman in line as your speaker comes from his private room. See the stenographers and clerks and mignon back out of the room before him. See the crowd, bigoted with awe, watch the departure of this man from his privacy, who has he with him?"

"Look, there goes Joseph C. Sibley, who wrote to Mr. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company: 'I have a senator who wants a thousand; shall I invest?' He's a boon companion, an intimate of your ruler; also touching shoulders with him as he comes out is Billy Lorimer, a boon companion of this staunch defender of party regularity."

The Mouthpiece of Tammany.
"Yes, there he goes, and beside him, elbowing with the speaker is Lucius Littauer, the greatest manufacturer of gloves in the United States; Taint, and more—the mouthpiece and representative of what? Of Tammany?"

"All night the 14th of March a light burned in Cannon's office. I know, for I was up watching it from a cubby hole of my own that might and Lucius Littauer was telephoning. I do not know to whom he was talking. But, I do know what happened, and I do know that Herbert Parsons, chairman of the county Republican central committee of New York, publicly charged in a statement that a bargain was made with Tammany, with the Democrats of Tammany for their votes to save Cannon."

The next day came the fight, March 15. The old rules were voted down and, suddenly, to the astonishment of the regulars, upon a signal from some one Cannon recognized Fitzgerald, a Tammany Democrat, who made a motion to stop the tide against Cannon, and I sat where I could hear Dalzell of Pennsylvania turn to that panicky-stricken bunch of regulars and say: 'Your vote is aye' and it was aye."

"There have been corrupt votes in the American congress. There have been servile votes in the American congress. But I stand here to tell you never was a more servile and slavish vote cast in your congress by your representatives than when under the lash of Dalzell, the slave driver of Pennsylvania. Your representatives in Kansas from all the districts but the Seventh and Eighth, voted under the lead of that Tammany Democrat to bind that corrupt bargain with Tammany and the New York machine."

"Can you imagine Webster voting with that gang? or Clay? or Jefferson? or Jackson?"

Mr. Murdock concluded with an appeal to Kansas voters in behalf of the insurgents' cause.

COMMISSION TO GRANT HEARINGS

By United Press Wire.
Washington, July 21.—An important work soon to be taken up by the interstate commerce commission is the standardization of safety appliances on railroads, a law placing that duty upon the commission having been passed by the last congress.
Experts connected with the commission and representatives of the Master Car Builders' association are in daily conference. When matters have been shaped so that they may be intelligently considered, the commission will grant hearings. Invitations to attend will be issued to railroad officials, leaders in the Brotherhoods of Railway Employees and the car builders.



BURTON NOT FOR GARFIELD

Has Gone Back on His First Choice and

SEEMS TO SQUINT TOWARDS

Judge Brown of Dayton—He Gives Out a Letter

Which Shows He is Off With the Young Statesman of Mentor.

And He May Run With The George

B. Cox Hounds For Aught He Says.

By United Press Wire.
The Cleveland Plain Dealer carries today the following highly interesting statement regarding the course to be pursued by Senator Burton on the gubernatorial situation and contemporaneous facts, suspicions, reports and ex-cogitations:
Senator Theodore E. Burton issued a statement yesterday which is taken as a covert declaration of war on James R. Garfield and the progressive movement headed by Garfield. The announcement is taken as an indication that Burton will work in harmony with George B. Cox of Cincinnati, Walter F. Brown of Toledo, Malcolm Karsner of Columbus, Senator Charles Dick and the other machine politicians and reactionary leaders.

Burton, with a careful attempt to avoid being blunt, makes it clear that the Garfield people need expect nothing from him. The senator apparently eliminates Garfield from his list of gubernatorial possibilities, by declaring: "Of course the candidate should be in harmony with the administration of President Taft." There has been no secrecy about the presidential belief that Garfield's nomination would be a home state repudiation of the White House occupant.

A more carefully concealed Garfield thrust is seen in this Burton sentence: "A party as well as an individual must always be judged by its or his record in legislation rather than by promises or the advocacy of any particular measure." One politician, when he saw the statement,

said: "That means Garfield's vote for the Rogers' fifty-year franchise bill for Cincinnati. Burton evidently thinks that Garfield would do it again."

Cox Alliance Not Denied.

There is nothing in the statement to deny the reported Burton-Cox alliance. The senator says it should not be counted against Judge O. B. Brown that he is supported by Cox. Discussing the statement, however, Burton repeated his declaration that he is not in any deal with the Cincinnati boss. He declared that he has had no communication with Cox or anybody representing Cox since leaving Hot Springs, Va., for Beverly, Mass.

Contrary to precedent, there will be no advance meeting of the Cuyahoga delegation. It will leave in special cars attached to the Big Four's Columbus train Tuesday morning. Arrangements have been made by Chairman A. L. Rodway of the county committee.

The Burton people are confident the senatorial selections will win without particular trouble in the meetings, at Columbus, of the twentieth and twenty-first district delegations.

The junior senator asserts that he has not determined whom he will support for governor. He expects to hold an open mind until he gets to Columbus, he says. He realizes that some Cuyahoga delegates are waiting anxiously for a "high sign" from him, but the time may not be given until the convention floor is reached.

Garfield is Rebuked.
Burton, like Garfield, insists that his chief interest is in the platform. The Mentor leader is rebuked for attempting to suggest a platform, when Taft "has not sought to dictate a single plank." Burton refused to discuss his Beverly conferences with Taft, Senator Dick and Wade H. Ellis. He declared that so far as he knows neither Dick nor Ellis has written a platform.

"What do you think of it?" Burton asked after his statement had been read.

"It looks anti-Garfield, anti-progressive," he was answered.

"What do you mean by progressive?" he pressed. "You know I am a progressive myself. Do you mean by progressive being against everything and everybody? If you do, I am not that kind of progressive."

Burton believes Garfield was a bit slow with some of his platform suggestions. The senator thinks he best the Mentor man to the workman's compensation act, and will see that he gets a strong platform declaration on the subject. Burton also wants an unmistakable utilities' commission declaration.

a member of the resolutions committee. He is slated for permanent chairman. If Burton does not represent the twenty-first district on the platform committee, the place is expected to go to a delegate of his selection.

While the local leader refused to discuss his senatorial colleague, it appears probable that Dick will be supported for resolutions committee chairman by the two local members of the committee. The two senators appear to be working in harmony so far as the platform is concerned. If they break it probably will be over any demand for a Dick senatorial endorsement.

The Garfield leaders were not disturbed by the Burton statement. Several of the most prominent were inclined to think it would really help the progressives, although they did not disguise their disappointment. They had hoped, although hardly expected, that Burton would espouse the Garfield platform, at least on state issues. It was anticipated that Burton would favor stronger Taft, tariff and congressional approval than the Garfield followers.

Burton did not go to his offices in the Society for Savings building until afternoon. He immediately started to prepare his statement. He previously had received exhaustive reports on the local situation from confidential lieutenants, who have been making minute investigations, to determine the Garfield strength. It is known that Burton's information gives Garfield and the progressives much less strength than they have been claiming in the local delegation.

The statement follows:
"Three men are most prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for governor—Judge Brown, Mr. Harding and Mr. Thompson. I am not ready to express a preference among these three and may not do so even at the convention, though of that I am not sure. Each will have votes on the first ballot from the Cuyahoga county delegation. Either one of the three will be entirely satisfactory to me, and would, I think, if he can command sufficient votes to secure the nomination, be satisfactory to the Republicans of the state. There has been of late an unusual amount of criticism of all men named for the nomination. It is not to be counted against Mr. Brown that he is supported by Mr. Cox or against Mr. Harding that he is favored by Senator Foraker, or against Mr. Thompson that he is alleged to have the friendly feeling of Senator Dick. The question is, which is best fitted for the office for governor and will command the largest support. Of course the candidate should be in harmony with the administration of President Taft. I have no doubt but that either of the three would prove a very competent governor."

Mr. Garfield has been mentioned as a possible candidate and will receive some votes from Cuyahoga county if his name should go before the convention. Other candidates also may be voted for.

I have been asked to express an opinion about the so-called Garfield platform. I have not given more than cursory attention to his recent remarks, but am quite pleased with some of them. Many of his contentions have already been adopted, at least in principle, and no doubt further progress will be made by the Republican party along the same lines. A party as well as an individual must always be judged by its or his record in legislation rather than by promises or the advocacy of any particular measure. I may say in this connection that it is not the right of any one man to state what the Republican state platform will be. The 1,070 delegates in the convention must determine that. I shall expect to make a contribution myself and may give more attention to the platform than to the candidacy of anyone for governor. Even the president of the United States has not sought to dictate a single plank of the platform, although he is a resident of the state of Ohio."

Burton expects to rest at his home most of the time until he goes to Dayton Friday night or Saturday morning, to deliver a Chautauqua address near Franklin. He will spend Saturday night in Dayton or Columbus. If he remains in Dayton he will go to Columbus Sunday morning. The Burton headquarters will be in the Clifftenden hotel rooms where he conducted his successful senatorial contest.

There will be a general gathering of big Republican politicians in Columbus by Sunday. Burton will not determine his course of action until after conferences with other leaders. He favors the renomination of Lieut. Gov. F. W. Treadway of Cleveland and Speaker Granville W. Mooney of Ashtabula for secretary of state.

Both places, like all minor positions, are dependent largely on the governorship outcome. Renick W. Dunlap of Pickaway county wants a third term as dairy and food commissioner. As the only state officer supporting Burton for senator, he expects Cuyahoga support. Dunlap will be here today asking a pledge from Burton.

While Burton was dictating his statement, Garfield, John J. Sullivan and other progressive leaders were busy. They were receiving more assurances of support and delegates. Senator David Tod and S. G. McCure headed a delegation from Mahoning county. They promised a majority of their delegation to the progressives. Warren Thomas of Warren was another caller. Thomas as a progressive, nearly beat Representative W. Aubrey Thomas for renomination. He reported a strong Garfield following in Trumbull and

Continued on Page Four.

ENGLAND'S GREAT STRIKE

Assuming Serious Proportions and Efforts Being Made

TO SETTLE BY ARBITRATION

Remarkable Tie-up of Traffic Some Thirty

Thousand Men Holding up the Situation and

Creating Suspensions in Many Lines of Business—Too Much Required of Men.

By United Press Wire.
New Castle, England, July 21.—The strike on the Northeastern railway today assumed such serious proportions that President Britton, of the board of trade, has rushed here to superintend the efforts to bring about arbitration. Last night's conference between a delegation of the strikers and the railway officials at Gateshead, failed to bring about any compromise.

Already 30,000 railroad employees have struck along the 1,700 miles of the line, and the complete tie-up of traffic has so seriously affected other business interests that thousands of other men have been thrown out of work. A number of mines have been compelled to suspend operations, owing to their inability to ship away their coal and 1,000 more miners were today added to the list already out of employment. Five thousand dock workers are idle, and numerous tramp steamers are tied up to the various docks, unable to secure fresh cargoes or to ship away the cargoes they brought into port. Numerous factories along the line of the Northeastern have shut down and others are preparing to do so unless the strike ends soon and they are able to receive and ship supplies.

The number of trains being withdrawn from the service is increasing hourly and a corresponding number of men in other trades are being forced into idleness.

The main complaint of the strikers is that the railroad officials have been reducing the working staff heavily in the interests of economy and that as a result these men retained have to do double their usual amount of work. They call it "Americanizing" the system.

The first signs of trouble in the strike occurred this evening, when strikers began stoning the few trains running. The outbreaks took place at several points along the road and resulted in the despatching of heavy police reinforcements to strategic locations from which they can handle the turbulent strikers.

New Castle, England, July 21.—The strike on the Northeastern railway is spreading to the Scottish railroad, and already 60,000 railroad men have quit work.

Disorders are being reported in a number of places, but up to date the authorities have been able to cope with the situation.

It is conceded in business circles that the effects of the strike will be widespread and that if it continues to grow as it has in the past three days, a general railroad strike in England is entirely probable. The board of trade, however, is still making strenuous efforts to effect a compromise and prevent more men from quitting.



Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook and prominent philanthropist who with Jacob A. Rills' Jane Addams others have organized an association to buy large tracts of land near Greeley, Colo. and cut it up into small farms and garden plots. These will be sold to deserving families in the East who wish homes in the west, but are without means. The association will accept payments in easy installments in cash, or will take a share of the crops.